

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA
New Hampshire, May 2003
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NOTE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) says, For purposes of analysis, the BLS has further aggregated NAICS sectors into groupings called "Supersectors". The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program will publish data for these supersectors as well as sectors and detailed industries. Also, the aggregations to Goods-Producing and Service-Providing industries will be retained. The CES program will continue to classify all publicly owned establishments in government.

For more information on the CES conversion to NAICS, see our web site,
<http://www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/pdfzip/econanalys/articles/2002/NAICS.pdf>.

Seasonally Adjusted: The employment trends in New Hampshire took an uptick for a second consecutive month according to the seasonally adjusted estimates for May. Of the 2,000 additional total nonfarm jobs, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) contributed 1,300, while construction (supersector 20) added 1,200 jobs to its roster. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) brought 600 additional workers on board during the month, and manufacturing (supersector 30) employment increased by 400 jobs.

Government (supersector 90) was the only division to post negative numbers in May's seasonally adjusted estimates. Employment in this supersector declined by 2,000 jobs.

Unadjusted: New Hampshire's total nonfarm employment grew by 6,300 jobs in the May unadjusted estimates.

Three supersectors were major contributors to the 6,300-job increase. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 4,200 jobs as it began to ramp up for another vacation season. Construction (supersector 20) followed by adding 2,100 jobs, and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded the employment level by 1,400 jobs.

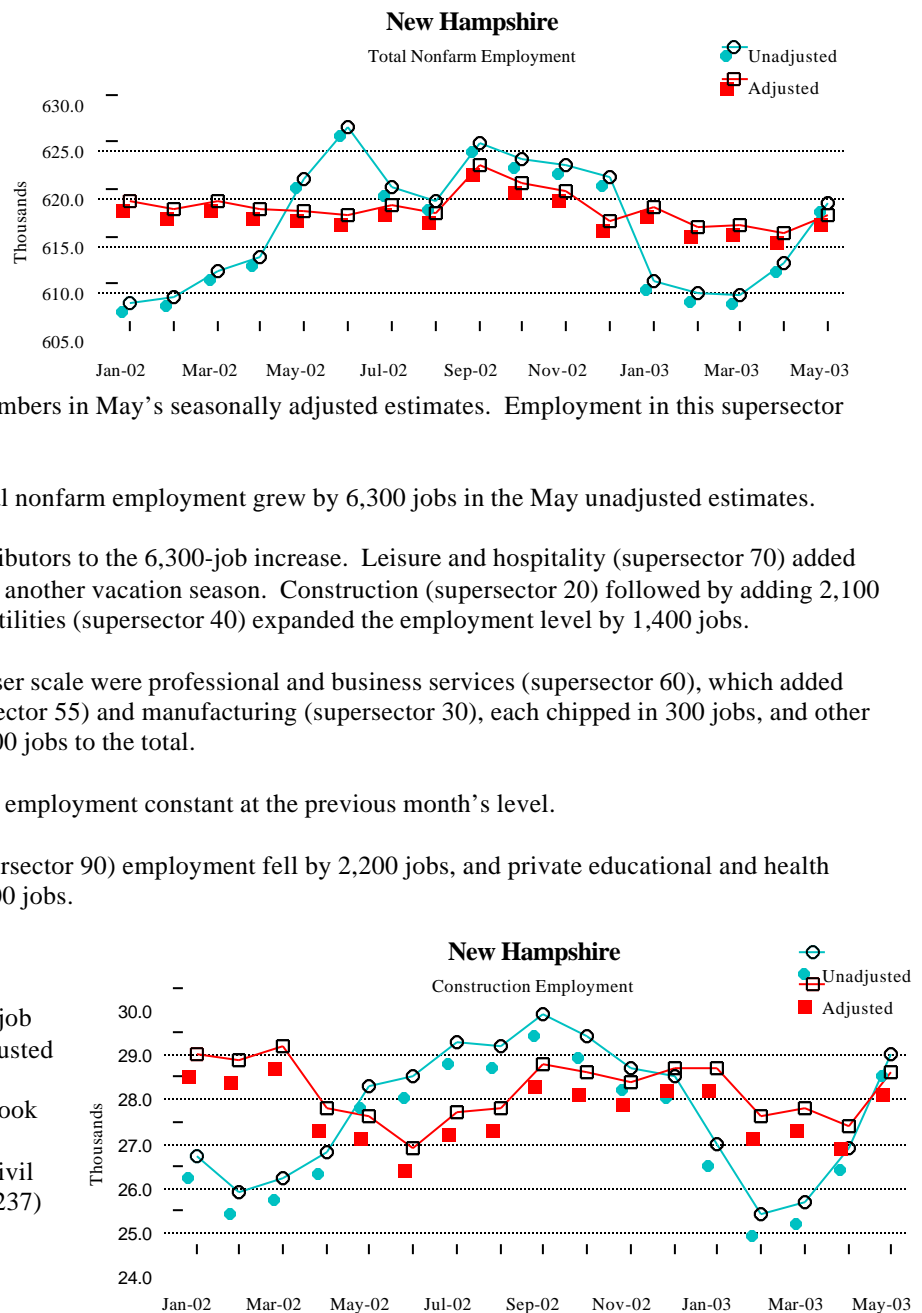
Contributing to the increase on a lesser scale were professional and business services (supersector 60), which added 500 jobs, financial activities (supersector 55) and manufacturing (supersector 30), each chipped in 300 jobs, and other services (supersector 80) supplied 100 jobs to the total.

Information (supersector 50) held its employment constant at the previous month's level.

On the down side, government (supersector 90) employment fell by 2,200 jobs, and private educational and health services (supersector 65) dropped 500 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION

The sample indicated that the 2,100-job increase in May's preliminary unadjusted estimates was distributed across the spectrum of construction. A closer look at the sample revealed that there was slightly more activity in heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) than the construction of buildings

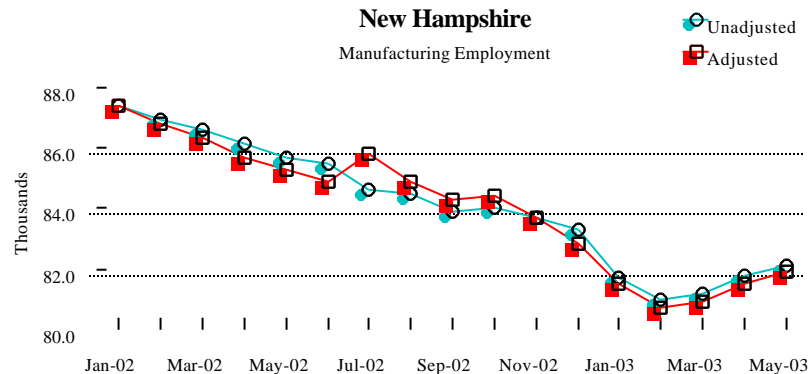


(subsector 236). Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) expanded their work force by 1,100 jobs.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing (supersector 30) employment increased by 300 jobs in May preliminary estimates. Durable goods manufacturing accounted for that increase, as employment in this subdivision was up by 300 jobs, while nondurable goods manufacturing sustained employment at the level established in April.

Within the published durable goods manufacturing sectors, computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334) grew its payroll by 200 jobs in May. Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing (industry group 3344) supplied 100 of those jobs.



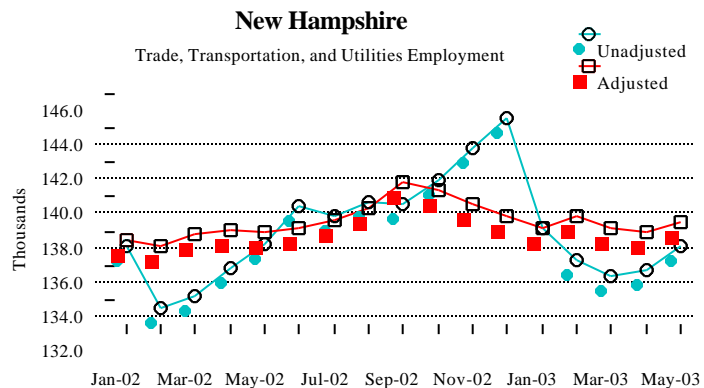
All other published sections in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded its employment totals by 1,400 jobs in the May estimates. Industries in retail trade supplies 1,300 of those added jobs. Transportation, warehouses, and utilities chipped in 200 jobs to the increase, while employers in the wholesale trade industries reduced its cadre by 100 jobs.

Merchant wholesalers, durable goods, (subsector 423) were responsible for the reduction in wholesale trade (sector 42). Employment in wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) stayed at April's level.

Historically, the month of May marks the beginning of the travel and tourism season in New Hampshire. Firms engaged in retail trade (sector 44-45) start to take on additional staff to handle the upcoming peak season. Many of those added employees are students who have recently completed another term of school.



Of the published retail trade industries, food and beverage stores (subsector 445) and department stores (subsector 452) each increased employment by 200 jobs. Employment in health and personal care stores (subsector 446) expanded by 100 jobs.

Businesses in transportation, warehousing (sector 48-49) added 200 jobs, while utilities (sector 22) kept their total number of jobs at the previous month's level. The sample pointed to transportation (sector 48) activities for May's job increases, as it showed that warehousing (sector 49) employment experienced a minor decline.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Financial activities (supersector 55) saw its ranks grow by 300 jobs in the unadjusted estimates for May.

Finance and insurance (sector 52) furnished 100 of those added jobs; however, insurance carriers and related activities (subsector 524) pared 100 jobs from their rolls during the month. It was interesting to note that employment in insurance carriers (industry group 5241) maintained the previous month's total.

Real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) increased its level of employment by 200 jobs in May. Traditionally, rental and leasing services type firms expand their staffs in springtime to prepare properties for vacation rentals or to do outside maintenance and repairs on other residential rental properties.

The sample also suggested the video rental stores contributed to the employment increase in sector 53.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Supersector 60, professional and business services, employment grew by 500 jobs overall in May's preliminary estimates. To arrive at that total, administrative and support and waste (sector 56) expanded by 700 jobs, management of companies (sector 55) increased its ranks by 200 jobs, and professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) reduced its work force by 200.

Employment services (industry group 5613) accounted for 400 of the added jobs in sector 56. The remaining 300 of the 700 added jobs were well dispersed over the other activities classified in sector 56.

The 200-job loss in sector 54 can be largely attributed to lawyers, accountants, and tax preparers according to the May sample.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Private sector educational services (subsector 610) employment declined by 800 jobs overall, which provided the impetus for a 500-job drop in education and health services (supersector 65) in May's unadjusted estimates. The estimates further showed that colleges and universities' (industry group 6113) employment fell by 1,200 jobs as many of these institutions completed another academic term.

Health care and social services (sector 62) offset some of the supersector's job loss by adding 300 jobs to the payrolls in May. The only published subsector to record growth in May was ambulatory health services (subsector 622), which increased staff size by 100 jobs.

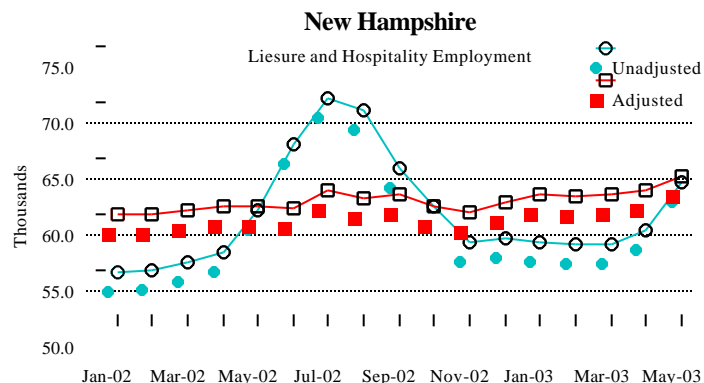
The two remaining published subsectors in health care did not alter their employment totals.

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) is another segment of the state's economy that is greatly influenced by seasonal events, as May employment increased by 4,200 jobs in this area. This increase was split between a 1,200-job increase in arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) and a 3,000 jobs increase in accommodation and food service (sector 72).

The sample showed that performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries (subgroup 711) added to the labor force, while some firms in amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subgroup 713) reduced their operations.

In accommodation and food services (sector 72), the 3,000-job increase broke out by accommodation (subsector 721) adding 600 jobs to its roster and food services (subsector 722) grew by 2,400 additional workers.



Full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) account for 1,300 of the subsector's 2,400 jobs, while limited-service eating places chipped in the remaining 1,100 jobs to the expansion.

OTHER SERVICES

Other services' (supersector 80) employment grew by 100 jobs in May's preliminary estimates. A review of the sample showed that civic and social organizations (industry group 8134) were the principal force behind the upward movement in this supersector's trend line.

GOVERNMENT

The unadjusted estimates for May showed that government employment in New Hampshire declined by 2,200 jobs. This decline can be attributed to the University System of New Hampshire completing another school year. In published totals, the two other echelons of government, federal and local, held their employment levels unchanged from the previous month.

